

## MULTI-SYSTEM CAPACITY ON DEMAND COMPUTER PRICING

### 1    **Technical Field**

2            The technical field is logging and measuring of usage metrics for multiple  
3 computer systems on a computing network.

### 4    **Background**

5            Instant capacity on demand ("iCOD") purchasing of high-end computers gives  
6 customers the flexibility to acquire high capacity computer systems without the normal  
7 single large capital outlay. The iCOD customer pays only for active central processing  
8 units (CPUs) in a given computer system, plus some maintenance fees, while the  
9 computer system may include a number of inactive CPUs. The iCOD customer takes title  
10 to all of the CPUs but is only licensed to use the active CPUs. The iCOD customer then  
11 is able to activate the inactive CPUs at a later time using system administration  
12 commands and to pay for licenses for the newly activated CPUs, which are priced at  
13 market rates for the CPUs. In this manner the iCOD customer is able to flexibly scale up  
14 computing power as the iCOD customer's needs change.

15           Current iCOD systems send an iCOD audit report to an auditing system belonging  
16 to the iCOD system vendor. The iCOD audit report will typically show the CPUs that are  
17 inactive and the total number of CPUs. Inactive capacity is measured because the iCOD  
18 customer is free to add non-iCOD CPUs, but is not permitted to activate inactive iCOD  
19 CPUs without paying additional licensing fees. An expected number of inactive CPUs  
20 corresponds to the iCOD CPUs that the customer owns but has not paid to activate, and a  
21 comparison is made between the reported totals of inactive CPUs and the expected totals  
22 of inactive CPUs. A reminder or bill may be issued if the iCOD reports show less  
23 inactive CPU capacity than that which was originally expected, as any reduction in  
24 inactive CPU capacity implies additional CPUs have been activated without being paid  
25 for. The iCOD pricing system thus permits the iCOD customer to pay for the processing  
26 power that the customer is actually using on a given system but also gives the iCOD  
27 customer the ability to easily expand the customer's system should needs change.

28           The iCOD customer cannot easily deactivate CPUs on the system, however, and  
29 get a refund for deactivated CPUs. The iCOD vendor does not generally give a customer  
30 a refund for CPUs that have been activated and purchased and later deactivated.  
31 Otherwise a customer might deactivate the CPU after a temporary period and get a nearly  
32 full refund, even though the customer has already used the additional CPU for the

1 temporary period. Such activation and deactivation may be allowed in a pay-per-use or  
2 leasing pricing plan, but such pay-per-use plans would be priced quite differently. An  
3 iCOD CPU activation would be at the market rate for that CPU whereas a pay-per-use  
4 plan would be priced month to month.

5 The current iCOD pricing system also treats each iCOD system individually for  
6 purposes of auditing the CPU totals. An iCOD customer with four iCOD computers thus  
7 has four individual and separate iCOD contracts or accounts. Using the current iCOD  
8 system, the iCOD customer who has more active CPUs than necessary on one iCOD  
9 computer but insufficient CPUs on a second iCOD computer cannot shift the "excess"  
10 CPUs from the first iCOD computer to the second iCOD computer. Rather, this iCOD  
11 customer must pay to activate additional CPUs on the second iCOD computer.

## 12 **Summary**

13 An iCOD auditing system that audits assets across a multiplicity of computers  
14 gives an iCOD customer greater flexibility in purchasing iCOD computers. iCOD  
15 computers send iCOD audit reports detailing the number of active assets by class of assets  
16 to a vendor's auditing system. An auditing program in the auditing system interprets the  
17 iCOD audit report and totals the number of assets by class of assets for all or a specified  
18 subset of the computers. The auditing system then effectively checks the number of  
19 inactive assets to see if additional inactive assets have been activated without being paid  
20 for. The auditing system provides a notification that the iCOD customer has newly  
21 activated assets and must pay the vendor for these activations. This multi-system  
22 technology can be applied to any assets covered by an iCOD agreement, such as central  
23 processing units (CPUs), hard disk capacity or memory, for example.

24 In an embodiment, iCOD computers are grouped into clusters to allow more  
25 flexibility in managing and grouping of iCOD computers. The customer may determine  
26 cluster membership for each of the iCOD computers (including possibly a cluster  
27 comprised of a single iCOD computer). The auditing system interprets the audit reports  
28 from all iCOD computers and sums the total assets by class of assets for each cluster.  
29 The auditing system then provides a notification that the customer must provide  
30 additional payment should any given cluster have additional assets be activated without  
31 being paid for.

## 32 **Detailed Description of Drawings**

33 The detailed description will refer to the following drawings, wherein like  
34 numerals refer to like elements, and wherein:

Figure 1 illustrates a multiple computer network that is connected to a vendor asset database;

Figure 2 is a flowchart illustrating an iCOD auditing process for measuring assets from the multiple computer network; and

Figure 3 is a flowchart illustrating the iCOD auditing process for measuring assets by clusters of computers.

### **Detailed Description**

A multiple computer (“multi-computer”) auditing system is disclosed that audits usage of assets for a group of iCOD computers rather than for a single iCOD computer, where an asset may be a computing component. Assets may be grouped into different classes, such as central processing units (CPUs), hard disk capacity, input/output (I/O) ports, memory or any other computer component. The assets on the iCOD computers may be assets covered by an iCOD agreement, and may thus be termed iCOD assets. However, iCOD computers may include non-iCOD assets as well. The multi-computer auditing system provides a method of auditing that is more flexible for both the iCOD customer and the vendor. The iCOD customer will not need to pay extra for activating inactive iCOD assets in one iCOD computer while deactivating active assets of similar asset classes in another iCOD computer but rather is able to “shift” iCOD assets from one iCOD computer to another iCOD computer.

Figure 1 illustrates a multiple computer (“multi-computer”) network 10 that includes six iCOD computers 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70 connected to each other using a network 80 as well as being connected to an auditing system 90 residing at a system vendor. The network 80 may be a TCP/IP network, although other protocols and other types of networks may be used as well. The multi-computer network 10 can have any number of iCOD computers, although a network with only a single iCOD computer would be audited individually. The auditing system 90 includes an asset database and software for auditing and notifying iCOD customers.

Each iCOD computer may include assets of at least one asset class and may include assets of multiple asset classes. Each of the iCOD computers 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70 has a number of monitored assets of the same asset class as the other iCOD computers, and each iCOD computer has activated only some of the iCOD assets. In this illustration, each iCOD computer has eight CPUs, with only four CPUs activated for each iCOD computer. Different iCOD computers can be connected together on the same network 80 and audited together, as long as the system vendor is willing to price the assets in a given

asset class identically or to use a weighting factor that will adjust for the differences in assets in a given asset class (such as adjusting for the difference between faster and slower CPUs).

Each of the iCOD computers 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70 may include an iCOD collection software agent (not shown) that generates iCOD audit data that may include monitored usage data. The iCOD audit data may be in the form of an iCOD audit report and may be used by the system vendor in auditing computer usage and in billing the customer if necessary. The iCOD audit reports each may include counts of both total assets and inactive assets, grouped by asset class such as CPUs, hard disk capacity, memory, or I/O ports. The iCOD collection software agent may audit all assets, not only iCOD assets. Each iCOD computer 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70 is set by the system vendor to periodically transmit iCOD data to the auditing system 90. Any changes to the iCOD configuration of the iCOD computer, such as asset activation or deactivation, are also reported to the auditing system 90.

Figure 2 illustrates an auditing process for measuring assets from the multi-computer network 10. The overall auditing process begins when each of the six iCOD computers 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70 generates individual iCOD data using the iCOD collection software agent found on the iCOD computer (step 120). Each iCOD collection software agent on each iCOD computer 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70 generates iCOD data and transmits the iCOD data as an iCOD audit report to the auditing system 90 (step 130). Data may be transmitted by encrypted e-mail or alternately may also be transmitted by Secure HTTP (HTTP/S) or any other data transport mechanism.

The auditing system 90 then receives the iCOD data from each of the iCOD computers, decrypting the iCOD data when necessary. The auditing system 90 thus obtains a total number of assets for each asset class and a total number of inactive assets for each asset class for each computer 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70 and stores this iCOD data in a memory. Once the auditing system 90 has received all of the iCOD data, the auditing system 90 calculates separate totals of assets and inactive assets for each asset class for the multi-computer network 10 (step 140).

The auditing system 90 then compares, for each class of assets, the reported total number of inactive assets in that class with the expected total number of inactive assets in that class (step 150). Thus, for example, the auditing system 90 in Figure 1 will compare the reported total number of inactive CPUs with the expected total number of inactive CPUs. The expected total number of inactive assets for a given asset class corresponds to

1 the number of inactive assets in that class that the iCOD customer has chosen not to  
2 activate and pay for. Any decrease in the number of inactive assets in a given asset class  
3 without a corresponding decrease in the expected number of inactive assets in that asset  
4 class signals that iCOD assets of that asset class have been activated without payment.

5 The auditing system 90 completes the audit if the number of inactive assets has  
6 not decreased below the expected total number of inactive assets for any of the asset  
7 classes. On the other hand, the auditing system 90 may run a process to provide a  
8 notification if the number of inactive assets for any asset class is less than the expected  
9 total number of inactive assets for that asset class, signifying that the iCOD customer  
10 must pay for newly activated assets (step 160). The iCOD auditing system may provide a  
11 combined notification that lists each class of assets for which there are previously inactive  
12 assets that have been activated without payment. This notification may be a payment  
13 reminder sent to the iCOD customer, an invoice, an instruction to dispatch a vendor  
14 representative to resolve the payment difference, or may be some other notice requesting  
15 payment for the unpaid iCOD assets. The auditing system 90 thus assesses customer  
16 usage by the entire computer network 10 rather than by individual iCOD computers.  
17 Asset classes such as CPUs, hard disk capacity, and I/O ports, may be audited, where the  
18 auditing program adds up asset totals for different classes of assets and compares the asset  
19 totals with expected asset totals for each asset class.

20 Comparisons are made between expected inactive assets (representing assets that  
21 have not been paid for) and actual inactive assets because the amount of active assets in  
22 an iCOD computer may be expanded or extended by the iCOD customer adding owned  
23 CPUs, memory, or other components that are not covered by an iCOD contract. Adding  
24 assets that are already owned by the iCOD customer changes the active asset totals of the  
25 iCOD computer, but does not change the inactive asset totals – and thus does not affect  
26 the assets that have been activated without payment. For iCOD computers that cannot be  
27 expanded by adding non-iCOD assets, the auditing system may be designed to compare  
28 active assets with a previously purchased total of active assets. Active assets may be  
29 measured instead of measuring inactive assets directly in such non-extensible iCOD  
30 computers because active assets cannot be extended without activating inactive assets  
31 already present in non-extensible iCOD computers. For such non-extensible iCOD  
32 computers, an increase in active assets necessarily corresponds to a decrease in inactive  
33 assets. The auditing system 90 for these non-extensible iCOD computers provides the

1 notification if the total number of active assets exceeds a pre-determined (and purchased)  
2 total of active assets.

3 To illustrate how multi-computer auditing works, suppose each of the computers  
4 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70 in Figure 1 have a total of eight CPUs, four of which are inactive.  
5 The iCOD customer initially pays to activate four CPUs for each computer 20, 30, 40, 50,  
6 60, 70 for a sum total of 24 CPUs. At some future time, the iCOD customer decides to  
7 change the configuration of the 24 CPUs by deactivating one of the CPUs in the third  
8 computer 40 and subsequently activating a fifth CPU in the first computer 20.

9 Deactivating an asset such as a CPU in one computer prior to activating another asset of  
10 the same asset class in another computer is preferred because the net number of inactive  
11 assets in the asset class does not decrease. However, each computer 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70  
12 also permits activating the additional asset prior to deactivating the asset of the same asset  
13 class without incurring a charge, provided the deactivation takes place within a certain  
14 grace period. The iCOD customer keeps the rest of the computers with only four CPUs  
15 activated, leaving the total number of active CPUs at 24. This "shift" of one CPU from  
16 the third computer 40 to the first computer 20 does not affect the audit results for the  
17 iCOD customer, because the auditing system 90 audits the CPU counts from the iCOD  
18 reports of all the six computers as a group rather than from the reports of each computer  
19 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70 individually. The total number of CPUs in this case remains at 24,  
20 even as the first computer 20 now has five CPUs activated and the third computer 40 has  
21 three CPUs activated. The iCOD customer thus has the ability to pool all of the iCOD  
22 customer's iCOD resources over the entire network; the iCOD customer can juggle iCOD  
23 assets as needs change without incurring an additional cost or making an additional  
24 purchase of iCOD assets as long as there is no net change in inactive assets.

25 Another embodiment of the invention allows the customer to group parts of the  
26 iCOD customer's network for auditing and billing purposes. In this embodiment, the  
27 iCOD customer specifies that certain computers, which may be either new or existing  
28 iCOD computers, are part of a cluster for billing purposes. The iCOD customer can  
29 group one set of computers into a first cluster, a second set of computers into a second  
30 cluster, and so forth. A cluster can include as many as all of an iCOD customer's  
31 computers or as few as only one computer. The cluster embodiment allows for greater  
32 flexibility in allowing an iCOD customer to group and sub-group computers and to  
33 purchase the use of the iCOD assets for the computers accordingly. In addition, the  
34 cluster embodiment permits the iCOD customer to more closely approximate a pay-per-

1 use or leasing model while still retaining title to assets purchased and activated under an  
2 iCOD contract. The iCOD customer, as with the single group embodiment, purchases  
3 licenses for all of the assets that are activated for a given cluster but is allowed to shift  
4 licenses for the assets between computers within a cluster as computing needs change. A  
5 corporate iCOD customer can set up different clusters for different organizations, sub-  
6 organizations or groups within the larger corporation. Moreover, the cluster embodiment  
7 allows for more reasonable pricing of clusters with built-in redundancy: an iCOD  
8 customer can purchase a cluster of iCOD computers, activate only some of the CPUs or  
9 hard disks, and then swap capacity when a CPU or hard disk fails. The iCOD customer  
10 can save money by deactivating failed CPUs or capacity in the cluster and subsequently  
11 activating functional CPUs or capacity as "hot spares" in the same cluster.

12 Referring to Figure 1, the iCOD customer could group the first and third  
13 computers 20, 40 together as cluster A and group the second, fourth and sixth 30, 50, 70  
14 computers as cluster B, and keep the fifth computer 60 as a single computer cluster. The  
15 vendor would notify the iCOD customer for payment according to the expected iCOD  
16 CPU totals for each cluster.

17 Referring to Figure 3, the auditing process for the cluster embodiment begins  
18 when each of the computers 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70 generate its own iCOD data, which  
19 may be in the form of an iCOD audit report, detailing the quantity of inactive assets by  
20 class that are used on that computer (step 200). Each computer will transmit its iCOD  
21 data to the auditing system 90 (step 210), and may also encrypt the iCOD data prior to  
22 transmission. An auditing program on the asset database 90 will then check for the  
23 cluster membership of each computer 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70 (step 220) and add the asset  
24 totals for each cluster within each asset class (step 230).

25 For example, suppose that three of the computers 20, 40, 60 were grouped into  
26 cluster A and the three other computers 50, 60, 70 were grouped into cluster B. In the  
27 example, the auditing system 90 in Figure 1 will sum up the number of inactive CPUs for  
28 cluster A and compare this sum with the expected total of inactive CPUs for cluster A  
29 (step 240). The auditing system 90 will then perform similar calculations for cluster B  
30 and compare the reported total of inactive iCOD CPUs for cluster B with the expected  
31 number of inactive iCOD CPUs (step 240). The auditing system 90 will decide whether  
32 or not each cluster has any CPUs (or other iCOD capacity) that have been activated  
33 without payment. The auditing system 90 provides a notification, which may be a notice  
34 to the iCOD customer to send a payment, or may also be a bill, if any of the clusters has

1 fewer inactive assets than expected (step 250), but simply ends if no cluster has any  
2 reductions in inactive assets. The iCOD customer is thus able to shift iCOD assets within  
3 a cluster, but cannot shift iCOD assets between clusters without re-defining the clusters in  
4 the auditing system 90. The iCOD customer may be given the capacity to re-define the  
5 clusters upon issuing a system administration command, but can also re-define the  
6 clusters at any time by contacting the vendor. As with the non-cluster embodiment, the  
7 auditing system 90 may be designed to measure and compare active assets by class with a  
8 previously purchased total of active assets for that class in systems that are not extensible  
9 by adding non-iCOD assets.

10 The cluster embodiment thus provides the vendors with additional flexibility in  
11 managing and pricing iCOD systems. Likewise the iCOD customer is afforded with more  
12 options in purchasing computers and groups of computers on a computer network. An  
13 iCOD customer could still choose to group all of the iCOD assets into a single cluster,  
14 essentially creating the same system as the non-cluster embodiment. Alternately, the  
15 iCOD customer could create a cluster consisting of a single computer, allowing that  
16 cluster to be billed as a single iCOD computer.

17 While the invention has been described with reference to the above embodiments  
18 it will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art that various modifications can be  
19 made to the structure and function of the individual parts of the system without departing  
20 from the spirit and scope the invention as a whole.